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National Institute on Drug Abuse

Statistical Series

Quarterly Report

January - March 1975

Client Characteristics

Series 1, Supplement 2, Number 2

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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INTRODUCTION

The NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report is a series of four statistical reports published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on a recurring basis. The four sections of the Quarterly Report describe national patterns of drug treatment and abuse, and the characteristics of the client population, for all reporting federally-funded drug treatment programs. The approach of the Quarterly Report is primarily descriptive; however, the data are arranged within a theoretical framework that provides elementary explanations of some of the client aspects of the national problem of drug abuse.

The main elements of the information collected on the drug abuse problem are admission and discharge activity, characteristics of clients, types of drugs used at admission to treatment, and patterns of treatment history and drug usage. The more salient aspects of these relationships are examined, and considered in terms of month of admission and discharge, size of standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and geographic region. The definitions of the above terms are contained in a glossary, which is included in the first number of each series of the Quarterly Report.

The first number, or section, of each four-part series describes the source of the data, details a justification of the analytical approach used, and presents substantive data on general admission and discharge activity for all reporting federally-funded drug abuse treatment units. These data are presented by month, size of SMSA and geographic region.

The second number of each volume deals with the relationships among different characteristics of the client population, and between client characteristics on the one hand and types of drugs used at admission to treatment and patterns of treatment history and drug usage on the other. Client characteristics are also described across the months of the quarter and across SMSA's of different sizes.

In the third number, the type of primary drug used at the time of admission to treatment is related to month of admission to treatment, size of SMSA, geographic region, admission activity, and characteristics of clients.

Number four of each volume examines the associations among patterns of treatment history and drug usage, and between indicators of these variables and indicators of types of admission and discharge, client characteristics, and types of primary drugs used at admission and discharge. Treatment and discharge patterns are also described across months of the quarter.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Admission Highlights:

- The majority of clients admitted to treatment are white and are male. A moderately larger percentage of clients are 21-25 years of age.

- The majority of clients are voluntary admissions, are unemployed, and not involved in vocational improvement programs. The majority of clients have not completed high school.

- A slightly higher percentage of females than males are voluntary admissions. Employed clients are more likely to be male and older in age. Slight differences in employment and in vocational improvement occur across racial groups.

- A marihuana user is more likely than other drug abusers to be admitted involuntarily, to be enrolled in a vocational improvement program, and not to have completed more than nine grades of school.

- In general, the percentages of involuntary admission clients and vocational improvement clients increase as the size of the SMSA decreases. The level of education of clients tends to increase slightly as the size of the SMSA increases.

Discharge Highlights:

- The majority of clients are unemployed and not involved in vocational improvement programs. Larger percentages of clients from the maintenance modality and from the outpatient environment, and of clients who have successfully completed treatment, are employed than clients from other modalities, environments, or other types of discharge.

- Male and older clients tend to have the highest percentage employed. Employment status of white discharges and black discharges differs little.

This number of the Quarterly Report for January-March, 1975, focuses on relationships among the characteristics of clients in federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs at admission and discharge, and between these characteristics and patterns of drug usage and treatment history among clients. Data on client characteristics at admission are arrayed by month and quarter, sex-age-race, primary drug, frequency of use of primary drug and of opiates, and size of SMSA; they are arrayed at discharge by month and quarter, modality, type of discharge, environment, and sex-age-race. Detailed definitions

of terms, data considerations and the justification of approach are included in number 1 of this series of the Quarterly Report.

Client Characteristics at Admission

Data on the sex, age, and race characteristics of clients admitted to drug treatment are displayed by month and quarter in table 1. Seventy-four percent of the admissions are male and 26 percent are female. The age distribution for the quarter is as follows: 13 percent are under 18; 13 percent are between the ages of 18 and 20; 32 percent are between 21 and 25; 22 percent are 26-30; and 20 percent are over 30. Racial background of admissions are 53 percent white, 35 percent black, 11 percent Spanish, and 1 percent with other racial backgrounds. There is little variation in the sex, age, or race characteristics of admissions across the three months of the quarter.

The data arrayed in table 2 examine sociological characteristics of clients admitted to treatment by month of admission and for the quarter as a whole. Sociological characteristics include legal status, employment status, vocational improvement, and educational attainment (i.e., last grade of school completed), and tend to reflect some degree of age dependence.

Legal status distinguishes between voluntary admission and involuntary admission. Voluntary admission refers to clients who voluntarily admit themselves to treatment; involuntary admission consists of court referrals or other types of referrals from the criminal justice system.

Employment status has three subcategories: clients who are unemployed at admission; clients who are employed part-time at admission, i.e., employed less than 30 hours per week for taxable earnings; and clients who are employed full-time at admission, i.e., employed for 30 hours or more per week for taxable earnings.

Vocational improvement refers to the client's participation in some type of skill development program, educational development program and/or employment on a full or part-time basis.

The final sociological characteristic depicted in table 2 is educational attainment, which indicates last grade of school completed at the time of admission. Educational attainment is grouped by grades 0-9; 10 and 11; 12 (secondary education or equivalent); and more than 12 grades.

Eighty-three percent of the admissions in table 2 are voluntary and 17 percent involuntary. Seventy-eight percent of the admissions are unemployed at admission, 5 percent are employed part-time, and 17 percent are employed full-time. Forty-four percent of the admissions participate in some type of vocational improvement and 56 percent do not. The educational attainment data on clients admitted to treatment are distributed as follows: 25 percent are classed as completing the ninth grade or less; 31 percent are classed in grades 10 or 11; 32 percent are high school graduates (grade 12); and 12 percent are classed as completing at least one year of schooling beyond grade 12.

Differences in percentages for each of these sociological characteristics by month are minimal.

Relationships among Client Characteristics at Admission

The sex, age, and race characteristics of clients admitted to treatment are crosstabulated with the sociological characteristics recorded at admission in table 3.

Involuntary admissions, i.e., referrals to drug treatment from criminal justice system sources, account for a greater number of male admissions (19 percent) than female (11 percent). Younger age groups show a slight to moderately higher percentage of involuntary admissions: 18 percent of the under 18 age groups, 25 percent of the 18-20 group, and 18 percent of the 21-25 age group are involuntary admissions, as compared to 14 percent of the 26-30 age group and 12 percent of the over 30 age group. Involuntary status is ascribed to 18 percent of white admissions, 16 percent of black, 15 percent of Spanish admissions, and 14 percent of admissions for the Other racial category.

Differences in employment status by sex, table 3, are slight. Eighty-four percent of female admissions and 76 percent of male admissions are unemployed; 11 percent of females and 19 percent of males are employed full-time at admission.

Moderate differences occur in employment status for the different age groups in table 3. Two patterns emerge. As age increases, the percentage of clients unemployed at admission decreases; it changes from 93 percent in the under 18 age group to 75 percent in the over 30 age group. Correspondingly, the percentage of admissions working full-time increases from 2 percent in the under 18 age group to 21 percent in the over 30 age group. This differential probably reflects the influence of social custom. Employment status varies only slightly across the four age groups made up of clients over 18. Slight fluctuations occur in the percentage of clients in part-time employment among the age groups.

Differences in employment status among racial groups are small. Nineteen percent of white admissions, 16 percent of black admissions, 14 percent of Spanish and of Other admissions are employed full-time.

Vocational improvement characteristics are distributed similarly for males and females in table 3. Forty-four percent of male admissions and 43 percent of female admissions are participants in vocational improvement activities.

However, large differences for participation in vocational improvement occur among the various age categories. The under 18 age group has 77 percent involved in some type of vocational improvement at admission. The 18-20 age group has 47 percent in vocational improvement. The three older age groups differ only minimally on vocational improvement: 38 percent of the 21-25 age group, 37 percent of the 26-30, and 37 percent of the over 30 age groups are participating in vocational improvement at the time of admission. The

difference across age groups probably reflects school enrollment among youth: participation in educational programs is considered vocational improvement, which would serve to account for the larger numbers of involved clients in the under 21 age groups.

Differences in vocational improvement by race are small. Forty-seven percent of white admissions, 40 percent of black and 40 percent of Spanish admissions are participating in vocational improvement at admission. The Other category has 57 percent participating.

Educational attainment in table 3 varies little between males and females. Male admissions have a slightly higher percentage of high school graduates than female admissions.

Educational attainment is necessarily influenced by age, particularly for the younger client groups; beyond the limitation of youth, differences tend to be slight to moderate between age groups. Seventy-three percent of clients under 18 years of age report completing no more than the ninth grade; 22 percent of the 18-20 age group report completing no more than the ninth grade; 14 percent of clients in the 21-25 age group and 13 percent of clients in the 26-30 age group report no more than nine grades completed; and 23 percent of clients over 30 report ninth grade education or less. Twenty-six percent of clients under 18, 51 percent of clients 18-20, 31 percent of clients 21-25, 26 percent of clients 26-30, and 28 percent of clients over 30, report attainment of the tenth or eleventh grades. One percent of clients under 18 report graduation from the 12th grade (high school), and none of the clients report further educational attainment, as would be expected. Educational attainment varies moderately across the remaining age and grade level categories. Twenty-four percent of the 18-20 age group, 41 percent of both the 21-25 age group and the 26-30 age group, and 34 percent of the over 30 age group, report completing high school. Three percent of the 18-20 age group, 14 percent of the 21-25 age group, 20 percent of the 26-30 age group, and 15 percent of the over 30 age group, report education level beyond the 12th grade.

Among the admission data on the various racial groups arrayed in table 3, differences in educational attainment are small. The data for white admissions show the highest percentage with education beyond the 12th grade: 15 percent of all white admissions are in this category, as opposed to 11 percent of black admissions, 6 percent of Spanish and 10 percent of Other admissions. The data for white and black admissions, in contrast to the data for other racial groups, exhibit similar percentages of clients who have completed the 12th grade of school. On the one hand, 33 percent of all white admissions and 34 percent of all black admissions are in this category; on the other hand, Spanish admissions with 12 grades of schooling are 22 percent and Other admissions are 23 percent. Conversely, the data for Spanish and Other racial groups exhibit the higher percentages of clients (39 percent and 34 percent, respectively) with a ninth grade or less education. In contrast, 24 percent of white admissions and 19 percent of black admissions are reported with no more than a ninth grade education.

Primary Drug Characteristics at Admission

Sociological client characteristics at admission are displayed in table 4 according to primary drug used at admission. Primary drugs of use include opiates, marihuana, Other and none. Number 3 of this series of the Quarterly Report presents a detailed examination of primary drug use data that serves to further illuminate this aspect of admission activity.

Twenty-six percent of the primary marihuana users are involuntary admissions, as opposed to 14 percent of the primary opiate users and 19 percent of the admissions using primary substances other than marihuana or opiates.

The examination of employment status, table 4, reveals slight differences among the different drug types. Opiate users are 78 percent unemployed at admission. Seventy-six percent of the marihuana users and 79 percent of the users of Other substances are unemployed. Eighteen percent of the opiate users are employed full-time, whereas 16 percent of both the marihuana and Other users are employed full-time. Four percent of the opiate users, 8 percent of the marihuana users and 5 percent of the Other users are employed part-time at admission.

Vocational improvement shows large differences among the drug types in table 4. Seventy percent of the marihuana users are in some type of vocational improvement at admission, as opposed to 34 percent of the opiate users and 46 percent of the Other drug users. As discussed in Number 3 of this series, age is an important factor in primary drug of use; as noted earlier in this number, age is also a factor in vocational improvement, since school attendance would be recorded as vocational improvement and would weight the younger age categories--predominantly marihuana users--more heavily.

Large differences also occur in table 4 when educational attainment is examined by type of primary drug used. Fifty-two percent of the primary opiate users have finished the 12th grade or beyond, while 28 percent of the marihuana users and 40 percent of the Other drug users have achieved this level. Again, the relative youth of the marihuana-using population would influence this data.

In table 5, sociological client characteristics at admission are presented according to frequency of use of primary drug at the time of admission. A moderately higher percentage of daily users (90 percent) than of those who use their primary drug several times per week (79 percent) are voluntary admissions. The data for clients not using a primary drug substance at the time of admission show the lowest percentage of voluntary admissions (67 percent), i.e., some of these clients are referrals from criminal justice system sources and therefore are recorded as involuntary admissions and, being incarcerated, report no present drug use.

Employment status varies only slightly across any of the frequency of use categories.

Involvement in vocational improvement at admission (in table 5) differs for the no present use group and the daily use group, compared to the other three groups. Thirty-six percent of those reporting daily use of their primary drug at admission and 40 percent of those reporting no present primary drug use at the time of admission are involved in vocational improvement at admission. In contrast, 66 percent of the less than once per week group, 63 percent of the once per week group, and 57 percent of the several times per week group are in some type of vocational improvement at admission.

The same frequency of use groups are clustered for educational attainment, table 5. The daily and no present use groups obtain the highest levels of education; 51 percent and 47 percent, respectively, complete twelfth grade or beyond. These percentages compare with 32 percent for the less than once per week users, 29 percent for the once per week users and 35 percent for the several times per week users who have completed twelfth grade or beyond.

Table 6 arrays primary opiate users by sociological client characteristics and by frequency of use of opiates at admission. The percentage of voluntary admissions increases as the frequency of use increases. It increases from 66 percent in the no present use group to 76 percent in the less than once per week group, to 78 percent in the once per week group, to 81 percent in the several times per week group, to 93 percent in the daily use group.

Employment status varies only slightly across the frequency of use of opiates groups in table 6. In addition, vocational improvement differs by 6 percentage points or less among the different frequency of use groups: it varies from a low of 33 percent in the daily use group to a high of 39 percent for clients in the several times per week group.

Similarly, educational attainment varies only slightly across the frequency of use groups. From 45 percent to 53 percent of the admissions in each group complete twelve or more grades of school.

SMSA Size

The data in table 7 display sociological client characteristics at admission by the size of the SMSA in which the drug treatment clinic or program that the client is admitted to is located. The percentage of involuntary admissions increases moderately as the size class of SMSA's decreases. Although 10 percent of the admissions in SMSA's with populations larger than three million are involuntary, 20 percent in SMSA's in the 1-3 million population class, 18 percent of admissions in the 500,000-1 million class, 20 percent in the 250,000-500,000 class, and 24 percent in SMSA's of the 50,000-250,000 population size class are involuntary.

Differences in employment status across the SMSA size classes in table 7 are small; all differences are confined to 6 percentage points or less.

In table 7, SMSA's with 50,000-250,000 inhabitants have the highest percentage (50 percent) of admissions in vocational improvement. SMSA's with populations greater than three million have 45 percent in vocational improvement, while the 500,000-1 million and 250,000-500,000 population SMSA's each have 41 percent. The 1-3 million range shows the smallest percentage of admissions in vocational improvement, 38 percent.

Educational attainment differences in table 7 are slight. The admissions in smaller SMSA's exhibit slightly lower overall educational attainment than admissions in larger SMSA's.

Client Characteristics at Discharge

The data in tables 8 through 14 present sociological client characteristics at discharge by month, modality, type of discharge, environment, sex-age-race characteristics, type of drug used, and size of SMSA.

Sociological characteristics at discharge refer to three client characteristics: employment status, involvement with vocational improvement, and educational attainment. Each of these characteristics is defined in the same terms as the discussion of sociological characteristics at admission.

Data on discharge activity are displayed by month and sociological client characteristics in table 8. Seventy-four percent of discharged clients are unemployed; 6 percent are employed part-time; and 20 percent are employed full-time. Forty-one percent of discharged clients are involved in some type of vocational improvement. Educational attainment data are distributed as follows: 21 percent are classed as completing the ninth grade or less; 31 percent are classed as completing grades 10 or 11; 36 percent are 12th grade graduates; and 12 percent are classed as completing some schooling beyond 12th grade. Only minimal differences occur for these sociological characteristics across months of the quarter.

Treatment Modality

The data in table 9 depict sociological characteristics by modality at discharge. Employment status varies slightly across modalities. For example, 79 percent of clients out of the detoxification modality, 74 percent from the drug-free modality, and 70 percent of maintenance clients are unemployed at discharge.

Moderate differences are seen in the vocational improvement characteristic in table 9. Forty-five percent of the discharges from the drug-free modality are participating in some type of vocational improvement, as opposed to 35 percent from maintenance and 26 percent from the detoxification modality.

Educational attainment varies slightly by modality in table 9. Fifty-six percent of discharges from the detoxification modality, 53 percent from maintenance, and 47 percent from the drug-free modality are classified as completing the 12th grade or beyond.

Type of Discharge

Type of discharge data are associated with sociological client characteristics in table 10. Type of discharge includes five categories: for clients discharged after successfully completing treatment; for clients transferred or referred to another CODAP clinic within the same program or to another CODAP program, or to a non-CODAP reporting program before completing treatment; for clients discharged before completing treatment because of noncompliance with program standards; for clients voluntarily discharging themselves by discontinued attendance; and a final, Other category for clients who are incarcerated or who die during their time in treatment.

The major difference in employment status, table 10, occurs between the group completing treatment and the other four discharge types. Thirty-two percent of clients completing treatment report full-time employment, whereas 11 to 18 percent of clients in the other four discharge categories are employed full-time. Ten percent of clients completing treatment report part-time employment, in contrast to 3 to 6 percent of clients not completing treatment.

Vocational improvement shows a pattern similar to employment status. Sixty percent of the clients who complete treatment are involved in vocational improvement, compared to 38 percent of the group that leave before completing treatment, 36 percent of the noncompliant clients, 35 percent of the transfers, and 19 percent of the Other category.

Slight differences in educational attainment occur among the five groups in table 10. Fifty-four percent of those clients successfully completing treatment are graduates of 12 or more grades of school. Forty-nine percent of the transfers are recorded as at least high school graduates. Forty-five percent of those discharged by program decision and those leaving before completing treatment are graduates of twelve or more grades of school. Forty-three percent of the Other group are at least twelfth grade graduates.

Treatment Environment

The relationship between sociological client characteristics and treatment environment at discharge is shown in table 11. The data on clients discharged from the outpatient environment report the highest percentage employed full-time, 26 percent, and part-time, 7 percent. Eleven percent of day-care, 9 percent of residential, 12 percent of hospital, and 4 percent of prison discharges are employed full-time. Part-time employment for these latter four environments is 4 percent, 3 percent, 3 percent, and 1 percent, respectively.

The outpatient environment also reports the highest percentage (47 percent) in vocational improvement. Other environments are distributed as follows: day-care, 37 percent; residential, 32 percent; hospital, 21 percent; and prison, 25 percent.

Educational attainment differences by environment, table 11, are moderate. The day-care environment records the lowest percentage (38 percent) of clients who have completed high school or beyond. The residential environment reports 43 percent at this level of educational attainment; prisons, 48 percent; outpatient, 49 percent; and hospitals, 55 percent.

Relationships among Client Characteristics at Discharge

The data in table 12 display sociological client characteristics by sex, age, and race characteristics.

A slightly higher percentage of males are employed full-time at discharge, 22 percent, than females, 14 percent. The large variation in employment status by age probably again only reflects the influences of social custom: 2 percent of the under 18 age group, 15 percent of the 18-20 age group, and 23 percent of each of the 21-25, 26-30, and over 30 age groups are employed full-time at discharge. The most important differences are between clients under 18 years of age (and, to a lesser extent, those under 21) and those 21 and over.

There are slight differences in employment status among the races. Twenty-two percent of white discharges are employed full-time, compared to 20 percent of black and 16 percent of Spanish discharges.

Differences in involvement with vocational improvement, table 12, are slight for the sex characteristic. Large differences are evident across the age categories. As age increases up to the 21-25 group, the percent in vocational improvement decreases. Seventy-five percent of the under 18 age group and 47 percent of the 18-20 group are in vocational improvement. There are minimal differences in vocational improvement across the age groups of clients over 20. Thirty-seven percent of the 21-25 group, 36 percent of the 26-30 group, and 34 percent of the over 30 group are involved in some type of vocational improvement at the time of discharge from treatment. Once again, enrollment in school is recorded as one form of vocational improvement and therefore weights the younger age categories more heavily.

Vocational improvement is distributed within each race as follows: 47 percent of white discharges, 35 percent of black, and 33 percent of Spanish discharges are in vocational improvement.

The data on educational attainment in table 12 differ only slightly for males and females. Educational attainment differences between age categories are large, for education is to some degree age dependent: completion of 12 or more grades is achieved by 1 percent of the under 18 age group, 27 percent of the 18-20 age group, 57 percent of the 21-25 age group, 63 percent of the 26-30 age group, and 51 percent of the over 30 age group.

Differences in educational attainment among the races, table 12, are moderate. Fifty-two percent of white and 49 percent of black discharges are graduates of the twelfth grade or beyond; 32 percent of Spanish discharges are at least 12th grade graduates.

Primary Drug Characteristics and SMSA Size

In table 13, data on sociological client characteristics are shown according to type of primary drug used at discharge, if any. Number 3 of this series of the Quarterly Report examines primary drug of use in detail and provides additional information on this characteristic.

Employment status varies little by type of drug used. Twenty-five percent of the discharges using alcohol and 21 percent of the clients not using any drug at discharge are employed full-time. Nineteen percent of clients using marihuana at discharge, 18 percent of those using opiates, and 15 percent of those using other drugs at discharge are employed full-time.

Participation in vocational improvement differ greatly across drugs used at discharge. Sixty-six percent of those using marihuana at discharge are in vocational improvement. However, as noted earlier, these data probably reflect a degree of age dependence. It compares with 49 percent of the alcohol users, 41 percent of Other drug users, 41 percent of those clients not using any drug, and 27 percent of the opiate users.

Data on the educational attainment of clients also show a large variation among type of drugs used at discharge in table 13, and probably for a similar reason of age dependence. Thirty-one percent of marihuana users are graduates of the twelfth grade or more. Forty-four percent of the alcohol users and 49 percent of the no drug users are recorded as attaining at least a twelfth grade education. Clients reporting a continued use of opiates report the highest percentage (54 percent) with twelfth grade educations or more.

The final table, table 14, arrays data on sociological client characteristics by size of SMSA. Differences among the various SMSA size classes for employment status are slight and reveal no identifiable trend. A moderate trend does occur on vocational improvement: as the size of the SMSA decreases, the percentage in vocational improvement increases. Thirty-five percent of discharges in SMSA's greater than 3 million are in vocational improvement, as compared to 49 percent in SMSA's with 50,000-250,000 inhabitants.

Differences in educational attainment are slight across SMSA's of different sizes. As the size of SMSA decreases, the percentage of clients who have completed no more than the ninth grade increases slightly, from 16 percent in SMSA's with populations over 3 million to 26 percent in SMSA's with 50,000-250,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 1 -- SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS ADMITTED TO TREATMENT BY MONTH OF ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS	MONTH			QUARTER
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
SEX				
Male	75	74	74	74
Female	25	26	26	26
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19292	16786	18242	54320
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 360				
AGE				
< 18	12	13	14	13
18-20	13	13	13	13
21-25	33	32	32	32
26-30	23	22	21	22
> 30	19	20	20	20
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19160	16681	18138	53979
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 701				
RACE				
White	51	53	55	53
Black	37	35	33	35
Spanish	11	11	11	11
Other	1	1	1	1
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19207	16701	18131	54039
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 641				

TABLE 2 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY MONTH OF ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	MONTH OF ADMISSION			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	QUARTER
LEGAL STATUS				
Voluntary	83	83	83	83
Involuntary	17	17	17	17
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19113	16707	18137	53957
Cramer's V = .00				
Excluded Cases = 723				
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Unemployed	77	78	79	78
Part-Time	6	5	4	5
Full-Time	17	17	17	17
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19151	16646	18053	53850
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 830				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	44	45	43	44
No	56	55	57	56
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18794	16358	17808	52960
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 1720				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	24	24	26	25
10-11	31	31	31	31
12	33	33	31	32
> 12	12	12	12	12
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18963	16496	17948	53407
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 1273				

TABLE 3 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
LEGAL STATUS											
Voluntary	81	89	82	75	82	86	88	82	84	85	86
Involuntary	19	11	18	25	18	14	12	18	16	15	14
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39861	13788	6804	6883	17165	11667	10809	28406	18569	5672	740
Cramer's V	.10				.11				.03		
Excluded Cases	1031				1352				1293		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Unemployed	76	84	93	79	76	75	75	75	81	83	82
Part-Time	5	5	5	7	5	4	4	6	3	3	4
Full-Time	19	11	2	14	19	21	21	19	16	14	14
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39939	13822	6879	6933	17215	11683	10814	28536	18727	5716	742
Cramer's V	.10				.12				.06		
Excluded Cases	919				1156				959		
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT											
Yes	44	43	77	47	38	37	37	47	40	40	57
No	56	57	23	53	62	63	63	53	60	60	43
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39250	13623	6791	6796	16885	11497	10670	28081	18330	5695	731
Cramer's V	.01				.26				.07		
Excluded Cases	1807				2041				1843		
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
0-9	23	27	73	22	14	13	23	24	19	39	34
10-11	30	33	26	51	31	26	28	28	36	33	33
12	34	29	1	24	41	41	34	33	34	22	23
>12	13	11	0	3	14	20	15	15	11	6	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39555	13774	6817	6891	17108	11597	10706	28334	18582	5673	736
Cramer's V	.06				.30				.10		
Excluded Cases	1351				1561				1355		

TABLE 4 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION			
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	OTHER
LEGAL STATUS				
Voluntary	91	86	74	81
Involuntary	9	14	26	19
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	1941	29841	8279	13076
Cramer's V = .13				
Excluded Cases = 1543				
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Unemployed	84	78	76	79
Part-Time	4	4	8	5
Full-Time	12	18	16	16
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	1949	29942	8368	13161
Cramer's V = .06				
Excluded Cases = 1260				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	69	34	70	46
No	31	66	30	54
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	1957	29353	8248	12990
Cramer's V = .27				
Excluded Cases = 2132				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	44	16	38	31
10-11	28	32	34	29
12	20	38	20	29
> 12	8	14	8	11
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	1880	29740	8318	13075
Cramer's V = .14				
Excluded Cases = 1667				

TABLE 5 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
LEGAL STATUS					
Voluntary	67	77	77	79	90
Involuntary	33	23	23	21	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9320	2128	2855	7099	28109
Cramer's V = .25					
Excluded Cases = 5169					
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Unemployed	80	78	79	77	78
Part-Time	4	7	7	8	4
Full-Time	16	15	14	15	18
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9466	2144	2880	7141	28157
Cramer's V = .05					
Excluded Cases = 4892					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	40	66	63	57	36
No	60	34	37	43	64
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9413	2078	2855	7007	27585
Cramer's V = .21					
Excluded Cases = 5742					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	22	37	37	33	18
10-11	31	31	34	32	31
12	34	22	21	25	37
> 12	13	10	8	10	14
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	9399	2125	2870	7104	28005
Cramer's V = .11					
Excluded Cases = 5177					

TABLE 6 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
LEGAL STATUS					
Voluntary	66	76	78	81	93
Involuntary	34	24	22	19	7
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5763	418	436	1480	21124
Cramer's V = .32					
Excluded Cases = 25459					
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Unemployed	81	77	78	76	78
Part-Time	3	5	4	5	3
Full-Time	16	18	18	19	19
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5847	420	439	1477	21137
Cramer's V = .03					
Excluded Cases = 25360					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	37	37	34	39	33
No	63	63	66	61	67
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5809	388	432	1435	20679
Cramer's V = .04					
Excluded Cases = 25937					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	20	17	18	17	15
10-11	32	34	37	32	32
12	35	35	34	37	39
> 12	13	14	11	14	14
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	5806	418	437	1470	21020
Cramer's V = .04					
Excluded Cases = 25529					

TABLE 7 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS BY SIZE OF SMSA AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION	SIZE OF SMSA					
	Greater than 3,000,000	1,000,000 to 3,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000	50,000 to 250,000	Not Included in SMSA
LEGAL STATUS						
Voluntary	90	80	82	80	76	81
Involuntary	10	20	18	20	24	19
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	15527	13457	8074	7143	3723	6033
Cramer's V = .13						
Excluded Cases = 6756						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Unemployed	81	75	77	79	78	78
Part-Time	4	4	6	5	7	6
Full-Time	15	21	17	16	15	16
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	15636	13314	8060	7078	3720	6042
Cramer's V = .06						
Excluded Cases = 6872						
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT						
Yes	45	38	41	41	50	55
No	55	62	59	59	50	45
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	15608	12577	7991	7051	3704	6029
Cramer's V = .07						
Excluded Cases = 7749						
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
0-9	19	20	25	28	29	36
10-11	36	30	29	30	31	28
12	33	36	33	31	30	26
>12	12	14	13	11	10	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	15525	13171	8009	7004	3702	5996
Cramer's V = .06						
Excluded Cases = 7269						

TABLE 8 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY MONTH OF DISCHARGE AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	MONTH OF DISCHARGE			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	QUARTER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE				
Unemployed	73	75	74	74
Part-Time	7	6	6	6
Full-Time	20	19	20	20
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	19073	18192	18088	55353
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 2027				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	43	40	40	41
No	57	60	60	59
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18319	17722	17622	53663
Cramer's V = .02				
Excluded Cases = 3717				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	21	21	21	21
10-11	31	31	30	31
12	36	36	36	36
> 12	12	12	13	12
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	18768	18002	17924	54694
Cramer's V = .01				
Excluded Cases = 2686				

TABLE 9 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM			
	DETOXIFICATION	MAINTENANCE	DRUG-FREE	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE				
Unemployed	79	70	74	83
Part-Time	4	5	6	4
Full-Time	17	25	20	13
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6493	8405	39594	710
Cramer's V = .05				
Excluded Cases = 2178				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	26	35	45	37
No	74	65	55	63
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6382	7868	38561	705
Cramer's V = .13				
Excluded Cases = 3864				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	14	15	23	31
10-11	30	32	30	24
12	41	40	35	34
> 12	15	13	12	11
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100
Total N	6438	8263	39145	700
Cramer's V = .06				
Excluded Cases = 2834				

TABLE 10 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
	COMPLETED TREATMENT	TRANSFER-REFERRAL	PROGRAM DECISION TO DISCHARGE	LEFT BEFORE COMPLETING TREATMENT	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	58	77	77	79	86
Part-Time	10	5	6	4	3
Full-Time	32	18	17	17	11
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	12370	11856	5403	22911	2681
Cramer's V = .14					
Excluded Cases = 2159					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	60	35	36	38	19
No	40	65	64	62	81
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	12262	11636	5318	21668	2650
Cramer's V = .22					
Excluded Cases = 3846					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	19	22	22	22	22
10-11	27	29	33	33	35
12	39	37	34	34	35
> 12	15	12	11	11	8
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	12257	11699	5359	22600	2649
Cramer's V = .05					
Excluded Cases = 2816					

TABLE 11 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM				
	OUTPATIENT	DAY-CARE	RESIDENTIAL	HOSPITAL	PRISON
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	67	85	88	85	95
Part-Time	7	4	3	3	1
Full-Time	26	11	9	12	4
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	36127	2881	8450	5723	2015
Cramer's V = .16					
Excluded Cases = 2184					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	47	37	32	21	25
No	53	63	68	79	75
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	35216	2701	8004	5585	2007
Cramer's V = .19					
Excluded Cases = 3867					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	20	26	27	17	23
10-11	31	36	30	28	29
12	36	30	33	40	41
> 12	13	8	10	15	7
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	35772	2850	8288	5635	1998
Cramer's V = .06					
Excluded Cases = 2837					

TABLE 12 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE											
Unemployed	72	80	91	75	72	72	72	71	76	80	75
Part-Time	6	6	7	10	5	5	5	7	4	4	8
Full-Time	22	14	2	15	23	23	23	22	20	16	17
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	41082	14222	5199	6959	18310	12822	12063	28283	18391	5213	784
Cramer's V	.10				.12				.06		
Excluded Cases	2076				2027				4709		
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT											
Yes	42	39	75	47	37	36	34	47	35	33	51
No	58	61	25	53	63	64	66	53	65	67	49
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	39886	13735	5034	6704	17734	12422	11769	27450	17701	5122	750
Cramer's V	.02				.24				.12		
Excluded Cases	3759				3717				6357		
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
0-9	21	23	72	22	13	12	22	21	16	37	32
10-11	30	33	27	51	30	25	27	27	35	31	25
12	37	33	1	25	44	44	38	37	38	26	33
>12	12	11	0	2	13	19	13	15	11	6	10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	40590	14065	5137	6881	18166	12681	11829	28018	18170	5119	756
Cramer's V	.05				.28				.10		
Excluded Cases	2725				2686				5317		

TABLE 13 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS BY TYPE OF DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	TYPE OF DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	ALCOHOL	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	74	77	71	67	78
Part-Time	5	5	10	8	7
Full-Time	21	18	19	25	15
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	37077	9101	3750	1595	3153
Cramer's V = .05					
Excluded Cases = 2704					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	41	27	66	49	41
No	59	73	34	51	59
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	35639	9005	3699	1584	3110
Cramer's V = .18					
Excluded Cases = 4343					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	21	14	34	29	26
10-11	30	32	35	27	31
12	37	41	23	34	32
> 12	12	13	8	10	11
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	36624	8994	3740	1591	3135
Cramer's V = .08					
Excluded Cases = 3296					

TABLE 14 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY SIZE OF SMSA (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	SIZE OF SMSA					
	Greater than 3,000,000	1,000,000 to 3,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000	50,000 to 250,000	Not Included in SMSA
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE						
Unemployed	77	73	73	74	73	73
Part-Time	5	4	6	7	8	8
Full-Time	18	23	21	19	19	19
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	14369	14954	9341	7987	3857	4845
Cramer's V = .04						
Excluded Cases = 2027						
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT						
Yes	35	40	41	41	49	54
No	65	60	59	59	51	46
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	14231	13550	9264	7967	3841	4810
Cramer's V = .07						
Excluded Cases = 3717						
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
0-9	16	19	23	25	26	30
10-11	35	29	29	30	29	27
12	37	38	36	33	34	32
>12	12	14	12	12	11	11
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	14114	14723	9264	7951	3848	4794
Cramer's V = .06						
Excluded Cases = 2686						

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